Middletown Transcript.

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THE

MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT,

A Reliable Democratic Journal, devoted to

Local and General News,

Literature,

Agriculture,

And Politics,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Established in 1868.

The Seventh Volume will be commenced January 1st, 1874. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it pleasing, and worthy of the patronage of the public. As a Local paper it is thoroughly identified with the interests of the people among whom it is situated, and will always be found advocating and defending whatever will most conduce to the welfare and benefit of those people. To this end correspondence on local subjects, especially on Fruit Growing and Agriculture generally, is cordially and earnestly invited, as well as communications giving the current (local news) of the times, and such other matters of interest.

Politics.

In politics the TRANSCRIPT is Democratic, and devoted to the success of that party, but so far independent that it will never advocate or support measures that are manifestly erroneous, at the dictate of party rulers, but will ever pursue that course which most clearly points to the right. What it believes to be wrong it will condemn, and what it regards as right it will uphold. It cringes for no favors and fears no frowns.

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All the news of the day, necessarily condensed, will be found in its columns. To the local department the utmost care is given, in order to make it as acceptable and interesting a home paper as possible. It is full of entertaining and interesting reading matter of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste. The best stories and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its columns, and the freshest and most instructive articles on Agriculture appear in that department.

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The patronge of the public is solicited.

POSTAGE PREPAID.—On every subscription paid in advance, before the first of January, we will prepay the postage.

E. REYNOLDS,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Dec. 13th, 1873.

Select Poetry.

THE SILENT CITY AT GREENWOOD.

I.

There's a city vast yet voiceless, growing ever
street on street,
Whither friends with friends e'er meeting, ever
meeting never greet;
And where rivals fierce and vengeful, calm and
silent mutely meet;
Never greeting ever meet.

II.

There are traders without traffic, merchants without books or gains;
Tender brides in new made chambers, where the trickling water stains;
Where the guests forget to come, and strange listening silence reigns;
Listening silence ever reigns.

III.

Ships sail past this silent city, but their owners quiet lie,
And no signals fly from top-tree 'gainst the glowing, crimson sky,
Telling the neglectful owner that his well-built Argosy
For the Fleece is sailing by.

IV.

Here the belle forgets the fashions, mindless of her snow white dress;
All unheeded now her toilet, free, ungathered lock and tress;
None here flatter face or figure, none come fondly to caress;
Tresses flow and none caress.

V.

Hushed are all these many mansions, barred and bolted door and gate;
Narrow all the walls and earthy, and the root-trees steep and straight;
Room for all! the high and lowly. Rich and poor here equal mate;
Equal dwell and equal mate.

VI.

Flowers are blooming near these mansions, kissed by loving dews at night;
Breathing softly round their porches, flowing through the cooling light;
Pealing from their bells sweet music, pealing odors pure and white;
Pealing only to the night.

VII.

Here each keeps his well-ceiled dwelling, fearing naught of quarter-day;
Here no landlord duns the tenant, and no tenant moves away;
Dwelling ever uninvited, dwelling on from May to May;
Paying never quarter-day.

VIII.

Beckons ever this mute city to its comrade living gay;
To its comrade laughing loudly, sitting on the pulsing bay;
Drawing from its masqueraders, pale, white specters day by day;
Specters now, men yesterday.

IX.

Thus two cities grow forever, parted by a narrow tide,
This the shadow, that the substance, growing by each other's side;
Gliding one into the other, and forevermore shall glide;
Growing ever side by side.

Select Story.

DUDLEY'S ESCAPE.

"Well, Master Dudley, and what news have you now? How fares the cause of his Majesty the King?"

The speaker was a Worcestershire squire. The person whom he addressed was a man of fine presence and military bearing; of good descent, yet with a decided business turn. His father had been a nobleman and at the same time an iron manufacturer. This son had left Oxford at twenty to assume direction of his father's forge and furnaces. In such work he was deeply interested and actively engaged when the great civil war broke out—the war between Charles I. and the people of England. Dudley had by reason of birth and education, espoused the cause of the King, and had risen to the rank of General of artillery. After many successes by the Parliamentary army a lull had fallen, which was broken in 1648 by tumults and uprisings in Wales. The influences of this commotion had extended through all England, but the vigorous measures of Fairfax, the Parliamentary commander, had compelled the concentration of the insurgents at Colchester, in Essex. Against them a strenuous siege was being carried on by Fairfax at the time our story opens

"Ill enough, master Hodgson," was Dudley's answer. "Our friends are hard bestead in Colchester, and the Roundhead Cromwell is sitting down before Pembroke. Yet both places make gallant resistance, and the right cause may yet triumph"

"'Twere a good deed now to raise troops here in the west and strike a blow for King Charles while the crop-ears are busy otherwhere."

"Yea, neighbor; you have reason on your side, and my blood tingles to recover for his Majesty something of what he has lost in these evil times. Beshrew me, but it shall be done."

So Dudley rode forth among his neighbors. "Harcourt," he said to one who had been a major in the royal forces during the struggle that ended in 1646; "Harcourt, shall we not make head once more for our good lord and king? He hath right to our swords and lives; and it is to our shame that we lie still when our friends elsewhere are in peril for the cause."

"With all my heart, Dudley," was the answer. "Yea, I will ride with you to rouse the country side, and take the field against the frantic rebels whose successes have made them more insolent than I can bear."

They rode together, therefore, and gathered about them many more gentlemen and their adherents, until they could number two hundred men.

In the neighborhood of the village of Madeley, in Staffordshire, the place where John Fletcher lived and wrote more than a century later, was a wood called Bosco Bello. The rendezvous of Dudley and his friends was appointed there for safety and secrecy until such time as, being drilled and organized, their forces might be fit for some feasible enterprise.

But, in the meantime, the adherents of the Parliament had not been idle, either.

One bright morning a company of Puritans marched into the wood with the firm purpose of destroying the "malignants," as they termed them In vain Dudley and his fellow-officers urged their followers to the conflict. The desperate intensity of the Parliament men was not to be withstood, and in comparatively a few minutes they were wholly triumphant. Many of the poor fellows who had meant to fight for the divine right of kings lay dead under the trees of Bosco Bello, and of those who remained alive nearly all were taken prisoners. Among these were all the officers and men of mark, with Dudley at their head.

"So, master Dudley," said the leader of the successful party, "here is but an ill end of your misplaced loyalty. A man like you had better have feared God, and fought for the Parliament, than to be misleading tenants and servants to death, for a tyrant and traiter."

"False traitor, thou," cried Dudley; "on thee and such as thou be the curse of all the blood spilt, and the desolation made in our fair country."

He would have gone on in his passionate utterances, but the Puritan commander cut him short.

"Take master Dudley and his fellow-malignants to Worcester," said he; "he once fortified it against us; now that it is in our hands let him test its strength as a prison."

So Dudley and Harcourt, with Major Elliott and others, were taken away to Worcester, which Dudley had indeed strengthened and fortified for the King, but which had since fallen into the hands of his enemies. The treatment of the captives was far from gentle, for those were rough as well as earnest times When they reached the city they were conducted to the prison like dangerous felons, and strict measures were taken for their safe detention

"Let double guards be stationed at the prison doors, to be relieved every four hours. Double guards likewise at every gate at the city, and strict watch at every outlet, that no knaves and traitors may escape." Such were the orders given in the presence of Dudley and his company, who were then pushed into the court-yard of the prison, and presently locked in a large upper room. There they were left to such meditations as the place and circumstances might suggest.

Immediate escape is what they suggested to Dudley He looked carefully for means to that end.

The window was barred with iron; Dudley, helped by his comrades, climbed up and looked out. Far below lay the roofs of the adjacent houses, which, as always in the crowded, old, walled cities, stood close together, and were even built against the very walls of the jail.

"If I had but a knife or a dagger, and you would bear me up," said Dudley, "I would soon dig these bars out of their bed, and risk the leap to the tiles below."

But neither knife nor dagger was in the company. They had been too thoroughly searched and completely plundered. Wherefore, Dudley came down again, and sat among his fellow-prisoners, helpless but not hopeless. Revolving many things in his mind, and looking all about, he spied a steel knee-buckle worn by Cornet Hodgetts, a young man who had fought beside him for the King in more than one contest.

"The very thing," he exclaimed. "Hodgetts, give me but that buckle, and I will make such a hole in this den as shall give us all our freedom."

The buckle was quickly torn off and put into his hand. "Now Elliott, man; lend me your broad shoulders for a standing place, and I'll begin my operations."

"Nay," interposed Major Long, a wise old soldier; "you surely will not work at the window in open daylight. You will be seen from the street below, and so your hopes will be defeated."

"You say well, Major," was the reply; "but I'll e'en mount up and try which is the softest stone in the easement."

This he did. The sharp corner of the buckle soon made impression upon the old stone in which the bars were set. Dudley was satisfied that two hours work would suffice to open a passage. He made a careful survey of the neighborhood, and noticed in what direction the open country lay nearest at hand, when he was contented to wait for night.

The long summer twilight came and waned. As the shadows grew thick, the royalist climbed up again and began his task. By and by the moon looked in. "You will be discovered," boded the old major. But friendly clouds rolled up and covered the moon save for a few occasional glimpses.

"How goes it now?" inquired Elliott, after what seemed a long interval, in which gentle showers of dust and lime had been falling steadily upon his head.

"Have a little patience, good Elliott," was the response, "this bar is almost unseated."

Presently the bar was entirely detached from its setting, and a man could easily pass through the space thus made.

"'Tis a long leap to the housetops, but I'll venture it," said the sturdy Dudley. "Follow me, comrades, as you best can. Here is no time for ceremony."

With that he crept out of the opening, and holding to the stone sill by his hands, lowered himself as far as possible; then let go his hold and fell upon the tiles with a thud that was heard by his companions in the prison. A silence followed.

"I fear he hath taken some hurt," said Long. "He was ever over-bold. Climb thou up the window, Elliott, and see if he be dead or alive."

Helped by the others, Elliott did so. In the darkness he could barely distinguish a shadow from the widow.

"Hist, Dudley," he cried. "Art hurt, man?"

"Nay! Safe and well so far, and but waiting for thee and the rest. 'Tis no great fall. Come on, quickly, and leave to the Roundhead curs their empty room!"

Major Elliott turned back and held council with his comrades. They united in urging him to make the attempt to escape, although they, for various reasons, could prosecute it no further. Thus encouraged, the soldier followed Dudley's example, and in a few moments stood beside him.

The city was altogether quiet. A few lights might be seen twinkling from windows here and there, and the steeple of a great church was illuminated for some reason; otherwise all was dark.

"These houses continue in a direct line to the city wall," remarked Dudley. "If we can but reach that, undiscovered, I make little doubt we can get away."

"Heave with you," replied Elliott. "'Tis but a bold push, and if we fail, our case can be but little worse."

Creeping carefully along the roofs, they set forward, and in a few minutes reached the wall on the southern side of the city, not far from the river front. The street was closed by a gate, whereat double sentries were stationed. The adventurers heard their step, the rattle of their matchlocks, even their voices as they spoke to each other in subdued tones. When these were hushed, they heard the Severn flowing through the night. There was a sense of freedom in the sound that made them more resolute than ever to obtain their own liberty.

The only possible way of escape was over the wall, and that was extremely high. To drop from it involved great risk of life or limb. Even if that peril were escaped, the noise would certainly attract the attention of the vigilant guard, and swift pursuit, if not death from their match-locks, was inevitable.

For a moment they were brought to a pause; but Dudley's fertile mind conceived an expedient. He went to a window in the roof, on the slope more distant from the guards. There was no light in the room, nor any sign of occupation He shook the casement gently; there was no token that any one heard. The window seemed to be securely fastened, but Dudley had his steel buckle, and with it he cut away the lead that held one of the diamond-shaped panes in its place. He then removed the glass, thrust his arm through the opening and drew the bolt. He stepped softly into the chamber. The moon was struggling with the clouds, and sometimes overcoming them, so that it was not so absolutely dark. With cautious movements the royalist advanced until his hand rested upon a bed. If it were occupied, and the sleeper, being awakened, should give the alarm! But it was empty.

Dudley stripped off its sheets and blankets and carried them to the window. Elliot answered his whispered call and took them from his arms. Ensconcing themselves behind a chimney, the two soldiers applied themselves to tearing the articles into strips and knotting them firmly together. Soon they had a long and strong rope.

"If they be Roundheads we have robbed, 'tis lawful spoil of war," whispered Elliott; "and if they be on the King's side, they will count it no loss if it has helped his poor servants in their need."

One end of the rope was fastened securely around the chimney, the other was thrown over the wall. "Go you down first, Elliott," urged Dudley. "Make no stay for me, but hasten directly to London. There or otherwhere we shall surely meet, if we both get safe away."

The soldier went to the edge of the wall, running his hand along the rope. He tested its strength by two or three pulls and then committed himself to it for the descent. Hand-over-hand he went down, bracing his feet against the wall. The cord swung loose, and Dudley, watching above, knew that his friend was safe on solid ground. A great clock in the city struck "two!" A sentinel cried "All's well!" The call was repeated from gate to gate around the circuit of the walls. Dudley swung off from the parapet. A minute and he was free, standing in the open country with his face towards London.

Notwithstanding his counsel to the contrary, Elliott had waited for him. They set out together. But Dudley did not fancy a journey of a hundred miles on foot.

He proposed a visit to the stables of some of the near-lying farms. Passing through the fields with that intent, they found one horse grazing, already saddled and bridled; no unusual thing in those troubled times, when no man knew at what moment he might need to ride for his own life, or for the good of the cause he espoused. The animal Elliott took, Dudley going on to the stable, where he soon provided himself with a spirited steed.

He rode down to the Severn, where a bend in the river brought him in full view of the sleeping city. He turned in his saddle to look. The moon came out from behind a dark bank of cloud. The image of walls, and roofs, and spires was faintly reflected in the river. The light in the illuminated steeple shone through two round windows that had a grotesque resemblance of glowing eyes. But they did not discern the escaping royalist. No outcries rose on the silence; no sound that indicated discovery or threatened pursuit. With a sigh for the friends left in captivity, Dudley shook his bridle, struck his horse with the whip, and galloped swiftly towards London and liberty.—*Harkness's Magazine.*

LETTERS

To the Boys and Girls of the Middletown Academy, Delaware.

BY REV. JOSEPH WILSON.

No. 6.—RESPONSIBILITY.

My Young Friends:—The inhabitants of earth are divided into two classes, the rational and the irrational, or those who possess the faculty of reasoning and those who do not. Man is the only creature on earth who can reason because the only one of whom it is said that he was made in the "likeness and image" of God. God is a *perfect* Reasoner, and can make no mistake, because He is possessed of infinite rectitude and intelligence. Being possessed of reason, man is responsible for the right exercise of that power and for the performance of the duties that reason prescribes. The faculty of reason is not equally strong and perfect in all. Some are naturally possessed of greater reasoning powers than others, and there are a few who are born idiots (*i. e.* incapable of reasoning) and a few others deprived of reason by disease of the brain or other cause. Both these classes of persons are not held responsible for their conduct, nor are they punished for acts called bad in others. Our responsibility is in proportion to our mental powers—the knowledge we possess—and the situation in which divine Providence has placed us.

So also as it respects time of life and change of circumstances and situation.—There are peculiar responsibilities attached to childhood and youth, to parentage, and to official position, as teachers, magistrates, physicians, etc.

But, I will not trouble you further with general remarks. I have to do at present with the responsibilities of girls and boys going to school, and what I wish to impress on your minds is, that you are responsible for the right use of your time and advantages.

Have you seriously thought on this obligation? or have you (as I fear some do) been thinking to yourselves, "Well, I will get along with my dry studies as easily as I can. I shall soon be free from school, and then I shall have pleasant times." My young friends, that is not the right way to think. You should rather think, "I am accountable for my time and talents and opportunities, and therefore I will be diligent and do my best to improve." If you admit or acknowledge your responsibility, perhaps you are ready to ask—"To whom or to what authority are we responsible."

I will try to show you this as briefly as I can: First, you are responsible to your parents or guardians. Anxious for your mental improvement—usefulness and honor in society—and for your own happiness, your parents send you to school, that you may learn things which may be an advantage and blessing to you as long as you live. They deny themselves your help in the family, and spend much money to clothe and feed you, and to provide for you suitable teachers.

This they do, not grudgingly but willingly and joyfully, because they love you and I hope that you will be a comfort and joy to them when they are old. Now, should you not be thankful to such parents and try daily to honor them by good conduct and diligence in your studies?

The girls and boys who idle away their time and neglect their studies are ungrateful and a dishonor to their parents, and will, probably, come to some bad end at last; while those who do their duty may expect the blessing of the Lord and the respect and love of society.

Second, you are responsible to your teachers. In the school-room, the teacher occupies the place of parent, and has parental authority over his pupils. Next to your parents, your teachers desire your improvement and happiness. They spend their time, and take great pains to instruct you; and a part of the reward which they have a right to receive is your respect to themselves and attention to your studies, and no greater pleasure can they receive than to witness your advancement in knowledge and virtue.

Third, you are responsible to society. God's command says, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This means—thou shalt do no *harm* to thy neighbor, but, with good will, do him all the good you can.

All your fellow beings, and especially those living near you and within the sphere of your influence, have a claim upon you, and it is your duty to serve them in the best way your abilities and opportunities will permit You should try to acquire knowledge that you may be good and useful citizens, and that your country may be benefitted by your example and labors. What a beautiful character is that of Washington. He was a christian patriot, who devoted the greater part of his life to his country's good, and his name will be remembered with gratitude to all generations.

Fourth, you are responsible to yourselves. Your noble spirits—your immortal minds—call for knowledge, and demand your constant endeavors to feed them with intellectual food and clothe them with the garments of virtue and benevolence. If you neglect your studies, you neglect yourselves, for your minds are more yourselves than your bodies. Ignorance is a great misfortune when unavoidable, but when voluntary it is a *great disgrace and crime*. He that loves knowledge loves himself; but he who hates or despises knowledge hates himself; and he who hates himself is more brutish than a brute.

Fifth, you are responsible to your Maker. He has given you your being—your parents and their wealth—and all your advantages, which are so many talents committed to your care, to be improved. He will say to each one of us, when he comes to reckon with us—"Give account of thy stewardship." If we have been unfaithful we shall suffer loss; but if faithful we shall meet an abundant reward.

What to do in an Emergency.

It is a good thing to know what to do when a man faints away and falls down in the street. A pedestrian fell down on Monroe avenue yesterday, being just off a sick bed, and it was wonderful how many men in the crowd knew exactly what was the best thing to do. One called for brandy, another waved the crowd back, another shouted "police" and "coroner," another brought a bucket of water from a saloon, and all others crowded in as closely as possible and began wondering if the man had his life insured. Some wanted to throw water on the victim, and others thought that his boots ought to be removed, and the man with a slop pail fell down in it and jumped up and kicked at a lame boy. Two boys were sent for a doctor, but didn't go, and a market woman crowded in and told them to raise the man's head. Some one put a brick under his neck and another general call was made for whiskey, camphor, gin, soda, pop, root beer, ginger ale, vinegar, water, and lager. Nothing was brought, and after a few minutes the man opened his eyes, gave his name, and asked to be taken home.—After he had departed a doctor arrived, a coroner came puffing along, and the crowd came near having a fight as to who was entitled to the honor of saving the man's life.—*Detroit Free Press.*

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.—Half the perplexity, annoyance and trouble that men have in this world is in consequence of getting into debt. It seems to be natural for some people to buy, and incur obligation without measure so long as they can avoid paying ready cash. Give one of this sort a chance to buy on credit, and the questions of payments are matters that he cares but little about. But what a crop of trouble springs up from the seeds of debt. How many grey hairs it brings, and how often it shortens life, sometimes leading men to commit suicide or murder. And yet how easy it is to keep clear of this terrible monster. Every young man should form a fixed and unalterable determination before commencing his active business career, not to incur one penny of indebtedness, under any circumstances. Never buy anything unless you have the money to pay for it at once. Pay no attention to the "splendid opportunities," "rare chances," "bargains," and the like. Such are only traps set to catch victims. If you see anything that you would like to accept, look first at your money pile, and make the answer depend upon that. Always pay as you go. If you are short of money guage your demands accordingly.

Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years one-third at least have disappeared. At the middle point of the common measure of life but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster, as the ranks grow thinner, they that remain till now become weary and lie down to rest no more. At threescore and ten a band of some 400 still struggle on. At ninety these have been reduced to a handful of thirty trembling patriarchs. Year after year they fall in diminishing numbers. One lingers, perhaps, a lonely marvel, till the century is over We look again and the work of death is finished.

In Japan every house must be decked wtih flowers on New Year's day; and, to supply the great demand the shops are full of dwarf peach trees, bearing double blossoms, and growing in large china vases and pots. The Japanese gardeners have a peculiar talent for raising dwarf plants and trees, and so general is the national fancy for such miniature products of vegetation, that the toy and fancy shops abound in every minute and delicate imitations of plants and flowers cut out of colored paper.

GYMNASTICS.—A "gawkey" saw, for the first time, a school girl going through some of her gymnastic exercises for the amusement of the little ones at home. After gazing at her with looks of interest and commiseration for a while, he asked a boy near by, "if that gal had fits." "No," replied the lad contemptuously; "that's gymnastics." "Oh, 'tis, hey," said the verdant; "how long has she had 'em?"

Agricultural.

Farm Work for January.

The beginning of a New Year should always be a time for thought and brain-work within doors, with the prudent and sensible farmer. He should cast up all his accounts for the past year and ascertain to a cent what he made clear, and what are his assets, and what is the true amount of his indebtedness, or, if happily, he is free from debt, the precise amount he has due to him, or what is to his credit in Bank, or the cash in hand.

Next, what manures he bought the past year, that paid him the best; what crops, and which fields yielded most; also what kind of stock paid the highest profit and with the least expense, trouble and care. He should see that his Farm Book has been properly kept for the past year and well arranged for the present. Every plan for the coming year should therein be recorded, and an account opened against every field and every kind of stock, and against individual animals, if there be any of much notoriety. In this farm-book a diary should be kept of the work, state of weather, remarkable events, &c. On the first page, should be a correct inventory of all the farming utensils, valued at their cash valuation, and any new ones bought during the year to be added to the list, and ten per cent on the whole amount, for breakage, wear and tear to be charged against the farm, along with the other debits. A list of all the stock and their fair valuation or cash cost prices. Another account in the Book of the Farm should be opened between the master and the farm. In this the farm should be charged with taxes, six per cent. interest on the value of land, ten per cent. on value of stock, cost of fertilizers, labor, new implements and stock; and expenses of every description. On the other side, *credit* the farm with nett proceeds of sale of every thing, all the utensils and stock of every description, at such a cash valuation as the interest was charged on against the farm, and also with house rent, fuel, keep of pleasure horses, butter, milk, meat consumed in the family, poultry, honey, &c, besides vegetables, meal and corn consumed in the family. All this will consume many hours in the early part of January in arranging the most of these accounts, and will require some short time each day or every few days in each week in keeping up the various accounts and memoranda, but will end in so much self-gratification and useful data, *as recorded experience*, that will be a basis for future operations and at last become so much a habit of pleasant and profitable duty, that it could not be dispensed with, even if one tried to do so, after a series of years' conformity with the rule. A frequent recourse to this book would be not only agreeable but highly interesting and instructive.

We may hope that the corn is safe in the crib, the stock cared for and the *ice* secured for the next year, while wood is being secured, cut and piled for seasoning, and all the fence rails and posts required for fencing are being got ready and hauled in their places, when they will be required.

Stock of All Kinds.

Keep dry with fresh beds of straw, corn-stalks, saw-dust, leaves, &c., under tight shelters covered with plank or brush, and straw or corn fodder. Open shelters facing the South are best in our climate for sheep, young cattle, colts and mules; also for cattle not worked or milked—stalls are best for the two latter, and for beeves, it is best to put them in stalls keeping plenty of litter always about them and giving plenty of water and food until they leave the stall for the shambles, when there will be found a deep bed of superior manure while the heat arising from its decomposition has aided the animal in taking on flesh, at the same time it has had a soft, dry and warm bed to repose while digesting its food, and consequently it necessarily has taken on fat and flesh rapidly. This, however, can only be done sucessfully where a large amount of straw or leaves are at command. Under this plan, the manure from the stall of each ox will not only pay for the labor and attention, but go near to pay for the food consumed in the fattening process. The young stock *must* be strictly attended to this month. Handle and card the colts and calves, using them to the halter often. Let their education begin before they are a year old. When wanted for service they will not need *breaking*, too often a literal meaning of the term is exemplified in the first taking up a colt for service—the *breaking* of spirit and constitution which results in utter worthlessness and short life.

Potatoes.

If you have not already done so, manure heavily the ground you intend to put in potatoes next year, give it a dressing of a bushel of plaster and two of salt per acre, plow when you can, deep, and harrow. All potato growers in the North, agree that potato ground should be manured and plowed in the fall or winter if you would have a heavy yield next year, particularly of early potatoes; and, by the way, they pay best in this section as they are free from Northern competition. Next season plow the land well so as to incorporate thoroughly the manure, harrow to a fine tilth, and use some nitrogenous phosphate heavily, and you cannot fail to grow a good crop of large sound potatoes.

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1874.

Wm. Dean's Letter.

As a component of a free and independent press, our columns are ever open to the manly and fearless expression of sentiments whether the views and opinions of the writer are in accordance, or at variance, with our own. Partly, therefore, on these grounds, and also because his independent, out-spoken communications are ever welcome, we publish, in another column, the letter of our friend, Wm. Dean, Esq. We cannot, however, agree with or endorse his views. It is not our custom to reply to or criticise the communications of our correspondents, but as our friend Dean has addressed some of his sharp-pointed questions directly to us we will endeavor, as best we can, to give a response, while at the same time we tender him our thanks for the very flattering and high-flown compliments he has so generously paid us about our political experience, &c. We must, however, plead "not guilty" to the charge of having had even half the political experience that Mr. Dean himself has had.

The first interrogatory propounded by Mr. Dean is whether John P. Cochran, Esq., whom we suggested as a candidate for Governor of Delaware next fall, in our issue of the 3d inst., "comes up to the standard of Jeffersonian Democracy that an editor, who was a Straight-out Democrat during the Presidential campaign of 1872, would require?"

As ours was the only Democratic paper in the State of Delaware in 1872 which did not hoist the flag of Greeley & Brown, we can but presume that Mr. Dean refers to us as the editor who was a Straight-out Democrat. If, in styling us thus, Mr. Dean means that we were, during that year, "altogether (politically) such an one as himself," he is greatly in error. For though we did not support the Cincinnati-Baltimore nominees or endorse the declaration of principles there adopted, we had not the least shadow of sympathy for the Louisville-O'Conor movement, nor did we give it directly or indirectly the least encouragement or support. Our party, as we thought, had committed a gross error, and though we could not go with it or endorse its action, we *would not go against it*, for we believed that it would, by and by, discover its mistake. If Mr. Dean will take the trouble to look over the file of the Transcript for that year, (if he has not one nearer at hand he is at perfect liberty to examine ours,) he will find that such was the course pursued by us during the whole of that unfortunate campaign. Though bitterly assailed by the "New Departure" journals of the State, and threatened by over-zealous advocates of the Greeley ticket, with the total ruin of our business, &c., and with being read out of the counsels of the party, if we did not hoist the Greeley & Brown colors, we, nevertheless, continued to pursue the cause we had marked out, swerving neither to the right nor to the left, nor have we to day any reason to regret the manner in which we then acted. We strove to the very utmost of our power to induce Democratic voters to go to the polls and vote the State and Congressional ticket and save us the mortification of defeat. Because many members of our party saw fit to make a choice between "two evils" and cast their ballots for Horace Greeley as preferable to Ulysses Grant, we did not, therefor, censure or fall out with them. Nor do we think that because they voted for Mr. Greeley and we did not they are, for that reason, any the less Democrats than we are. We are ready and willing—aye, anxious—to blot out all recollection of that unhappy past and though every Democrat in the United States should be forced to acknowledge that we were right and he was wrong, we would never once twit him of his former error, nor boast of any superior political morality or consistency, or foresight on our part. We would ten thousand times rather "clasp hands across the deplorable chasm" and aid in the complete union of *all* the Democratic forces for a stern contest with the Radical foes of constitutional republicanism, than waste the time in idle attempts to prove that those Democrats who voted for Horace Greeley for President are not as good as those who refused to vote for him. When we go into the fight next fall we shall not ask any man whether he voted for Greeley or O'Conor, or whether he voted at all. If he is a Democrat and unites with us in the war against our common enemy we will ask no more.

We have devoted thus much to an explanation of our own course and views because it answers Mr. Dean's question in regard to Mr. Cochran. As was our course so was his: He did not battle against his party because he could not endorse its action. Having ever been a staunch, unflinching advocate of the Jeffersonian doctrine of state rights, to which he most steadfastly adhered during the whole of the late civil war, being never once found without the ranks of the Democratic anti-war party, or within the councils of the loyalists who were carrying on the war against "our Southern brethren," he does most assuredly come up to the standard which we require of a Jeffersonian Democrat.

But, asks Mr. Dean, did he not by acting as chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Delaware Democracy thereby virtually endorse the Greeley platform? By no means. It was the general understanding among the members of the Democratic party that they should eschew all bickerings and quarrelings in reference to Greeleyism or anti-Greeleyism, and unite in a harmonious effort to save the State and congressional ticket from defeat. Did not Mr. Dean himself acquiesce in that agreement? Did he not vote the State ticket? Did not the tickets voted by the O'Conor Straight-Out Democrats contain the name of Custis W. Wright and of all the rest of the nominees of the Democratic party for State officials? If they did not, then Mr. Dean and his associates can, surely, no longer boast of their consistent adherence to the Democratic party and their strenuous efforts in its behalf. But, unless we are most grossly mistaken, the O'Conor tickets *did* contain the Democratic State nominations.—Such being the case why should Mr. Dean complain of John P. Cochran for doing the self same thing that he himself did? Suppose Mr. Cochran had acted as chairman of the State Executive Committee, should he therefore be condemned? Would Mr. Dean have been willing to see our State organization broken up and the State surrendered, without striking a blow to save it, to the Republican disorganizing "progressionists?" Surely he would not.

Mr. Dean complains of the conduct of certain U. S. officials and others in carrying some of our State officers before the Federal courts for trial for alleged violation of State ordinances, and, yet, he at the same time finds fault with men who strove to the utmost of their ability to prevent the State from passing into the hands of the very men of whom he so bitterly complains. It was only by the skin of the teeth that we saved our State Legislature anyhow, and had our State organization been abandened and all Democrats refused to take part in the contest against Republicanism through fear of being thought to endorse the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention, the entire control of the State would to-day be in the hands of the Radicals, and the triumph of that party at the next election would have been comparatively easy.

The Democracy of this State did not select Mr. Greeley as their chosen leader, or adopt the Cincinnati platform as the exponent of their views. Nor did their delegates cast their ballots in endorsement of the action of that convention, at Baltimore, but steadily opposed it so long as opposition was of any avail. But there being no other course left, many it is true did afterwards give their support to the nominees of that convention in the hope that good would grow out of error, yet all, with the exception of a few harmless fanatics who professed implicit faith in the New Departure doctrine, and the reason for whose zeal was plainly manifested soon after the election in their lust for office, all entered their earnest protest against the Cincinnati Resolutions.

Mr. Dean objects to our assertion that gentlemen who stayed away from the polls in 1872 will be there, if living, in 1874, and asks what assurance we have for that assertion. Our answer is—we know many of the men to whom we referred, that they are and have ever been Democrats, true and tried, and that, though, through a sense of indignation and outraged feeling, they absented themselves from the polls in 1872, rather than oppose their party, when they could not support it, they will not run another such risk of the State passing into the hands of the Radicals, who under the name of reform would overturn all our State institutions and inaugurate the pernicious ideas of Northern fanaticism among us. But this is not our only assurance for the assertion. We have heard from the lips of many of those gentlemen themselves the declaration that they will not be found wanting, if at all able to get to the polls, at the next election.

Now, Friend Dean, we hope we have answered your inquiries and objections to your satisfaction, and to that of our readers. We have endeavored to reply to all your questions plainly, courteously and kindly, and trust you will accept our answers in the spirit in which they are given. In 1872 we stood in somewhat a similar position, in that we neither of us gave any support to the Baltimore ticket. For this we were both considerably abused, but it did not hurt us, and as judging from the recent magnificent triumphs in Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, where the battle was fought on the principles to which we adhered in '72, we are so far the victors, we can afford to be generous, and overlook, forget and forgive the past. Let us then bury the past, so much of it as is objectionable, in oblivion, and joining hands with *all* our party friends, unite in one long and strong pull all together for the defeat of Radicalism, and instead of arguing among ourselves about who was right or who was wrong in 1872, let us all fight shoulder to shoulder in the good cause for Democratic supremacy. We know that you would hate to see the Republican party in the ascendency in Delaware as much so as any other Democrat in the State. Then why waste time in raising questions which will never be settled, and of which the agitation can but do more harm than good? Let by-gones be by-gones. Perhaps none have too clear a record, and doubtless all may have a skeleton which they would rather not have brought to light. The Radicals are determined to make a bitter fight next fall, and we will need all our forces to repel their assaults. Let us then do nothing to drive men from the Democratic ranks but rather let us do everything we can to induce them to come to us.

The Chief Justiceship.

On the withdrawal of the nomination of Attorney General Williams for Chief Justice (which we announced last week) the President sent to the Senate the name of Gen. Caleb Cushing for that office. This nomination, it was thought at first would be confirmed without hesitation, despite the opposition of a few extremists to whom Gen. Cushing's ante-bellum Democratic record was a little distasteful. Indeed had it not been for the objection of a single individual, Mr. Cushing's appointment would in all probability, have been ratified by the Senate without the usual reference to committee.

In this instance the old adage that "delays are dangerous," was most indisputably verified. Mr. Cushing's war record began to be hunted up, and a whirl-wind of opposition was raised against him. Among other things a letter addressed by him to Jefferson Davis in the early part of the war introducing a young man to the latter wherein the writer styled Mr. Davis "President of the Confederate States," was produced, evoking a shriek of loyalty and making the loyal hearts of the back-pay tricksters shudder at the thought of the narrow escape they had made from confirming such an awful man to the responsible position of Chief Justice. This induced Gen. Grant to withdraw the nomination. The crime of Mr. Cushing was an awful one. That he should have been guilty of such dastardly treason as to write a letter of introduction to Jefferson Davis was bad enough, but when he went so far as to call Mr. Davis President, without the loyal "so-called" his treason was terrible.

Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman and even the mighty Sheridan addressed Gens. Lee and Johnson, and other confederate officers (so-called) by their *assumed* titles without prefixing "so-called," it is true, but *they* did not thereby virtually recognize the Southern Confederacy, and all that sort of thing, for none of them was Caleb Cushing.

The Senate having rejected a partizan for want of capacity, and a capable man for want of partizanship, what's President Grant to do next?

Senatorial Elections.—The contest for the United States Senatorship in Virginia was concluded on Tuesday by the choice of Lieutenant Governor R. E. Withers. The successful candidate has been prominent in the politics of Virginia since the close of the war. He was the democratic candidate in 1868 for Governor, but gave way to the then more available representative of the conservatives of both parties, Gilbert C. Walker, who was elected, and in the last State campaign Colonel Withers was a candidate for the nomination for Governor in the conservative convention, but being beaten by General Kemper accepted the second place on the ticket. He now goes to the United States Senate to take the seat which will be vacant at the expiration of the term of Hon. John F. Lewis. A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, announces the re-election to the United States Senate of Hon. A. G. Thurman.

The Salary Bill.—Both Houses of Congress have passed an Act to repeal the Increased Salary and Back Pay bill passed last session. This action was in answer to the pressing demand made by the press and people all over the country. The members of Congress having thus been forced by public opinion to restore their compensation to its former position, it remains to be seen whether the reform-promising President will follow their example and *voluntarily* (it cannot be done any other way) reduce his salary to the old amount.

Almanacs, Calendars, &c.—Several of our contemporaries yearly issue an almanac or a calendar to their subscribers.—From the Baltimore *Sun* we have received a large and very useful counting-house calendar. The *World* sends us a copy of its almanac full of election returns and other valuable statistics. The *Palisade News* of West Hoboken, N. J., also issues a beautiful almanac. To all of these journals we tender our cordial thanks for the copies of the publications sent to us.

The quotation for gold in Philadelphia yesterday was 111⅞.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Mr. Editor:—In writing this communication it is simply for the purpose of gaining information on a few questions which have appeared to my mind, and they may also present themselves to others, and as I have not been able to answer them to my own satisfaction, knowing your kind feelings and desire to give information to persons desiring it, I take the liberty of asking you a few questions which, owing to my incapacity to see as far into intricate subjects, as men like yourself, who have so much greater experience, education and natural ability can do. In your issue of the 3d inst. you brought out as a Gubernatorial candidate John P. Cochran, Esq., a gentleman for whom I have the highest personal regard. Does he come up to the standard of Jeffersonian Democracy that an Editor would require who was a straight-out Democrat during the Presidential campaign of 1872? Does he come up to the standard of your correspondent from Wilmington signed "Democrats," whose communication in speaking of Mr. C. said: "being thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy the Democratic party of Delaware could not choose a worthier standard-bearer or one much more certain to win success?" Now, Mr. Editor, when "Democrats" will say that Mr. John P. Cochran is a Jeffersonian Democrat, they either do not know anything about the late political course of that gentleman, or if they do, then their Jeffersonian Democracy is of a very different school of Democracy from what I have been taught in. Did not Mr. Cochran accept of, and act as chairman of, the State Executive Committee appointed by the same State convention which nominated electors to be supported by the Greeley and Brown party? though many Democrats who supported the Greeley ticket try to wriggle out by saying that that convention did not endorse the Cincinnati platform. It is true they did not by word but did by their acts, which speak equally true. Will you or your correspondent "Democrats" pretend to say that the platform of the Greeley party is such a one as the Democrats of Delaware should, or can consistently support? Does not that platform cover up all the outrages that have been perpetrated against our southern brethren and would it not clothe with authority the General Government to come into the State of Delaware with packed juries and a ballot-box-stuffing United States official, who also is the associate of Bank robbers, roughs and repeaters, with whom to try in the Federal courts, officers of the State of Delaware for a violation of State laws while at the same time our State courts and our Attorney General were ready and open to see that the laws of our State were vindicated and properly executed? Yet, men who, by their actions endorsed all this are called "Jeffersonian Democrats," and are these such men as should be brought forward as the candidates for the highest office in the State of Delaware and to be supported by the suffrages of the Democracy of Delaware? I think not, and if the question had been asked of you, Mr. Editor, during the last Presidential campaign could you have supported it? If so, then your practice would have been different from your teachings. If you say the course you pursued in that campaign was all wrong, then I am done and have no more to say, but if on the contrary you say that the course you then pursued was right, why bring out a man as a candidate who you know as well as I by his acts endorsed the Greeley party, or he never would have allowed his name to be made use of in the official capacity which he did and which he still holds? In the coming campaign what appears to me to be one of the first things to be done by the Democracy of Delaware is to find out where the party stands; whether it is still a Greeley party, or is the Democratic White Man's party in favor of the States enjoying all the rights that belong to them as understood by such great men as Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and by reaffirming their faith in the Resolutions passed by the Democratic State convention held at Dover in 1870. If the latter proves to be the position of the party I am still a Democrat, if the Greeley party is reaffirmed I have no interest in politics, and the few men who like myself in the last campaign had honesty of purpose enough not to abandon their principles but were willing to be branded as bolters and perform their duty with the thousand other Democrats who stayed away from the polls and showed that they would not endorse such an inconsistency as the Greeley dodge. They have since been reinforced ten fold by the still honest men who supported this same Greeleyism and who have since said they were deceived by their leaders and who are now with the straight-out Democrats and amount to such in numbers that the office-hunting portion of the Democratic party cannot afford to ignore them. They are a true Jeffersonian Democratic party not the bogus Jeffersoian of your Wilmington correspondent.

In your editorial of the 10th inst. you say "we could stand right here in Middletown on election day in 1872 and count scores of true Democrats who stayed away from the polls rather than vote for Horace Greeley, but none of them will be found wanting, if they are alive, at the polls next fall." Now, Mr. Editor, what assurance have you that the men who you refer to, who stayed from the polls will be there next fall? Are not the same set of men leading the party now who led it in the last campaign and if they believed that the Greeley platform was right then will they not still continue to think so? Has any one of the leading Greeley men renounced his faith publicly in the Greeley platform? If not, what assurance have those men who stayed away from the polls in 1872, that the same leaders will not advocate the same principles in the coming campaign? For one, I intend to exert myself as far as I am able to prevent such another outrageous and unprincipled act being forced upon the masses of the Democracy of Delaware a second time if possible. If I live and the Democracy of White Clay Creek Hundred will allow me, of which I have not much fear, I shall be in the next Democratic State convention, and then when face to face, tell the leaders of some of their unprincipled acts, unless they put me down as they have tried to do on previous occasions, by creating confusion and an uproar, and by this means try to stifle free speech. This would, no doubt, be the kind of "Jeffersonian Democracy" your Wilmington correspondents would advocate, but such conduct has but little effect on me. It has been tried so often. If I cannot be heard in convention I *will be* outside of it.

Respectfully,

Wm. Dean.

Proceedings of Congress.

MONDAY.

Senate.—The debate on the Congressional salary bill was closed, and substitute to the House bill by Mr. Conkling was adopted. The bill as then passed repeals so much of the act of March 3, 1873, as provides for increased compensation of any public officer or employee of the government, except the President and judges of the Supreme Court, and fixes the compensation the same as it was before the passage of the act, provided that mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress, and that all moneys received for mileage and all back pay now in the custody of the treasurer be covered into the treasury.

House.—Under the call of States, as usual on Monday, a large number of bills, &c., were introduced. Mr. Kelly's resolution of last week to bridge the present emergency by a temporary loan bearing low interest and redeemable in United States notes, was defeated for want of a two-thirds vote in the affirmative. The House then by resolution and 231 yeas to 3 nays, declared that there is no necessity for increased taxation or for an increase of the public debt by another loan, economy alone being necessary on the part of Congress in view of the financial condition of the country. A committee of thirteen was authorized to confer in regard to the completion of the Washington national monument before the American centennial in 1876. The House then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, and without reaching any result, adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Senate.—Mr. Hamilton introduced a joint resolution providing for a commission of four members of Congress to inquire into and report on the condition of the navy. The Finance Committee's resolution declaring for the early redemption of United States notes in coin was discussed, and Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a bill "providing for specie resumption without contraction," which was referred. After eulogies on Congressmen Brooks, of New York, and Foster, of Michigan, deceased, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The bill "to promote education" was considered and postponed until March. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered. The Senate substitute for the Salary bill was concurred in, and goes to the President. A rule was adopted requiring all bills making appropriations to be first considered in Committee of the whole. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate.—The Senate on Wednesday resumed consideration of the finance committee's resolution pledging the faith of the United States for the redemption of legal tenders in coin at the earliest practicable period. Mr. Schurz made the only speech on the subject. He advocated the minority resolution of Mr. Bayard instructing the committee to report measures to secure at the earliest possible day a return to specie payments, but if that failed he would vote for the committee's resolution. The bill removing the political disabilities of Mr. Steele was passed.

House.—Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, explained that he was absent Wednesday, but had he been present he would have voted no on the salary repeal. Mr. Lowndes, of Maryland, who was also absent, would have voted aye. Three reports were made from the committee on elections in relation to the West Virginia congressional elections, the first admitting Benjamin Wilson and Benj. F. Martin, who were elected in October; the second concurring in the first, but giving different reasons; and the third declaring in favor of the August election and of the election of Davis and Hagan. The reports will be called up at an early day.

THURSDAY.

Senate.—Mr. Ramsey, from the Post-office Committee, reported unfavorably on the petition that the salaries of letter carriers be $1000 per annum. On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the above committee was instructed to consider the expediency of continuing mail service on routes where the receipts are not one-fourth of the expenses.

House.—Mr. Smith, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution delaring Messrs. Wilson and Martin entitled to seats from West Virginia.

President Grant, in reply to a requisition by Governor Davis for troops to be used in Texas, says the call is not constitutionally made and cannot be granted. He reminds the Governor that the act providing for the recent election was approved of by him, and that both political parties made nominations and conducted a campaign under its provisions, and asks whether it would not be prudent as well as right to yield to the verdict of the people.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. T. EVANS.

Wheat, new	$1 70
Corn old Yellow,	70 cts.
" new "	70 cts.
" new White	70 "
" old "	70 cts.
Oats	45 "
Timothy Seed	4 50
Clover "	7 00
Beans	1 25

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

Eggs	20 cts. ₰ doz.
Butter	25@30 cts. ₰ lb.
Lard	9@10 " "
Dressed Pork	5@6 " "
Potatoes	50@75 ₰ bus.
Chickens, dressed	10@12 ₰ lb.
Turkeys, dressed	10@12 "
Geese, "	7@8 "
Ducks, "	10@11 "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	$1 75@1 80
Corn, yellow	83@85
Oats (Pennsylvania)	58
Cloverseed	$6 50
Timothy	3 00

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat, good to amber	$1 80@1 93
Corn, white	90@93
Corn, yellow	83@87
Oats, Southern	62@65
Rye	98@1 00

Business Locals.

Labels for books, packages, boxes, &c., printed on fine gummed paper, can be had at the office of the Transcript.

Judgment Bonds, Notes and other Legal Blanks can be had on application at the Transcript Office.

Business Cards, Letter and Bill Heads are printed at the Transcript office as neatly and cheaply as can be done elsewhere.

For all kinds of job printing go to the Transcript Office.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of grain, by FOARD & COMEGYS.

Special Notices.

Tape Worm, Tape Worm, removed in a few hours with harmless Vegetable Medicine. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head passes. Refer those afflicted to residents of the city whom I have cured, that had been unsuccessfully treated at the Jefferson Medical College, on Tenth st., had taken in vain turpentines, the so-called specifics and all known remedies. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

The Doctor has been in business for over 25 years, and is perfectly reliable. Call and see. Advice free. Removed tapeworm from a child six years old, measuring 20 feet. At his office can be seen specimens, some of them over forty feet in length, which have been removed in less than three hours by taking one dose of his medicine. Dr. Kunkel's treatment is simple, safe and perfectly reliable, and no fee until the worm, with head, passes. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation by mail or at office free. [39-38

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung diseases, Coughs, Colds, or Consumption; yet some will die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has long been known in this world, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, call at your Druggist, or Chamberlaine, Middletown, and get a sample bottle free of charge or a regular size for 75 cents. The same can be had at Baker's Drug Store, Odessa. G. G. Green, Sole Manf'r., Dec 6th. Woodbury, N. J.

Few people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) supplies this vital element and has cured many chronic diseases.

New Advertisements.

LOVERS OF FINE POULTRY!

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the choice collections of

FINE FOWLS

which he is now offering for sale (for breeding purposes) at very low prices, considering the high standard of the their pedigree. The varieties consist of the following:

"DARK BRAMAS" bred from "WILLIAMS," "HERSTINES" and "IMPORTED STOCK."

"PARTRIDGE COCHINS," bred from IMPORTED STOCK.

"BUFF COCHINS," bred from "CHURCHMAN'S STOCK."

"WHITE LEGHORNS," bred from a splendid trio purchased of J. Boardman Smith, of Conn., one of the most successful breeders of this variety in the world.

BRONZE TURKIES, from B. F. Lewis' prize Stock.

EGGS of all the above for sale. Call and examine them, or address

HENRY CLAYTON,
MT. PLEASANT, DELAWARE.

P. S.—In order to make room for other breeding fowls, I will sell for *thirty days* Buff Cochins and White Leghorns for $5.00 per pair.

January 17, 1874-1yr.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act of Assembly in this behalf, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will attend at the following named times and places

For the Purpose of Receiving Taxes,

Then due and unpaid, to-wit:

At Briant's Hotel, in Middletown, on Saturday the 24th, and on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

At Bendler's Hotel, in Port Penn, on Monday, the 26th inst.

At Lippincott's Hotel, in Odessa, on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

At Clement's Hotel, at Summit Bridge, on Thursday, the 29th inst.

At James Garman's Store, in St. Georges, on Friday, the 30th inst.

Between the hours of 10 o'clk, a. m., and 3 p. m.

ON EACH DAY NAMED.

The particular attention of tax-payers is called to the above appointments, as they are the last that will be made by the undersigned prior to his settlement with the Levy Court.

JOSEPH H. WALKER,
Collector of St. Georges Hd,
New Castle County, Del.

Middletown, Del., January 9th, 1874.

ANOTHER Entertainment!

BY THE

Amateur Minstrel Troupe.

This already popular troupe of Middletown will give another of their pleasing and entertaining concerts in the

Town Hall, Middletown, Delaware,

ON THE

Evening of the 27th of January,

For the benefit of School District No. 94.

Entire Change of Programme.

Tickets of Admission 35, Children 25 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. Ja 17-2t

New Advertisements.

REPORT

Of the Condition of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, Delaware, at the close of business on the 26th day of December, 1873.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$106,899 02
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	80,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,000 00
Due from approved redeeming and reserve agent	24,089 24
Due from National banks	12,711 72
Due from State banks and bankers	8,000 00
Banking house	12,633 04
Furniture and fixtures	1,300 44
Current expenses	1,688 99
Checks and other cash items	213 19
Bills of National banks	826 00
Fractional currency	637 33
Legal tender notes	2,869 00
	$252,867 97

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$ 80,000 00
Surplus fund	17,000 00
Discount	6,795 08
Profit and loss	308 00
National bank notes outstanding	71,000 00
Individual deposits	66,369 73
Demand certificates of deposit	565 00
Due to National banks	5,204 58
Due to State banks and bankers	5,625 58
	$252,867 97

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss:

I, John R. Hall, Cashier of The Citizens' National Bank, of Middletown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. R. HALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of January, 1874.

J. B. CLARKSON, N. P.

HENRY CLAYTON
Correct—Attest: J. B. CAZIER, } Directors
J. A. REYNOLDS,

January 17-1w.

REPORT

Of the Condition of the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, at the close of business on the 26th day of December, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$121,778 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	3,351 46
Due from redeeming & reserve agents	10,140 00
Due from other National Banks	2,777 91
Due from State banks and bankers	1,752 39
Banking house furniture and fixtures	9,003 64
Current expenses	390 01
Checks and other cash items	408 02
Bills of National banks	2,607 00
Bills of State banks	7 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	578 55
Specie	35 00
Legal tender notes	10,900 00
	$238,729 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 75,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Discount	5,812 77
Profit and loss	652 52
National bank circulation outstanding	67,200 00
Individual deposits	48,196 39
Due to National banks	5,033 03
Due to State banks and bankers	1,835 27
Bills payable	10,000 00
	$238,729 98

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss:

I, J. L. Gibson, Cashier of the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. GIBSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1874.

J. G. BROWN, N. P.

CHAS. BEASTEN,
Correct—Attest: H. N. WILLITS, } Directors
WILLIAM POLK,

Jan 17—1t

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Stable, with 17 Acres of Land attached, in the village of Cecilton, Md. Inquire of

GEO. A. FORD, Cecilton,
Or B. F. H. CAULK Sassafras, Kent co., Md.
Jan 17-3w*.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Delaware will be held in the Masonic Hall, in the City of Wilmington, on the third WEDNESDAY, being the 21st day of January, 1874 at 12 o'clock.

Ja 17-1t. J. P. ALLMOND, Grand Secretary.

J. M. BARR,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Jan 17-3ms.

A FEW HEAD OF CATTLE

WILL BE TAKEN

TO WINTER,

By JOHN A. JONES.

Wheatland, Jan. 10, 1874-3t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, January 7th, 1874.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months, clear of all Taxes, payable on and after the 14th inst. J. L. GIBSON, Cashier.

Jan 10-3w.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Citizens' National Bank, Middletown, Del., January 6th, 1874.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst. J. R. HALL, Cashier.

Jan 10-3w.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON MAIN STREET, MIDDLETOWN,

Lot 60 x 150 feet. Good dwelling and store, stable and carriage-house. Excellent garden. Good water. Central location. Will be sold a bargain upon easy terms. J. T. BUDD,

Jan 10-4t. Real Estate Agent.

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Main Street, next door to National Hotel,

Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repared.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.

AGENT FOR

DeVINNY'S SPECTACLES.

Dec. 12—tf.

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

Edward Reynolds.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Advertisements of 10 lines or less will be inserted twice for $1 00, and 25 cents for each additional insertion. Business cards, $10 per year. One-quarter of a column, 3 months, $8; 6 months, $15; one year, $25. One-half of a column, 3 months, $15; 6 months, $30; one year, $50. One column, one year, $100. Business Locals, 10 cents a line for each insertion. Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Obituaries charged for at regular advertising rates.

Local and State Affairs.

Fire.

About four o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered in the east side of the building originally erected by T. H. Rothwell, as a Stove and Tin Store, but lately occupied by J. T. Budd, Esq., on the first floor, Real Estate Agent, and on the second floor as a school room, by district No. 94. The alarm was at once given and many persons hastened to the scene, and in a short time, by the free use of the Babcock Fire Extinguishers succeeded in staying the flames, and saving the building from total destruction. The fire appears to have originated in the lower room, from which it climbed to the room above. The loss to both the school and Mr. Budd was comparatively light, but as Mr. Rothwell's insurance had not been renewed he loses the full amount of the damage sustained, which is about $350. Mr. Budd at once rented and moved into the brick building of J. B. Deakyne, on the corner of Main and Cass streets, where he had his office once before, and where he can now be found as ready as ever to attend to business. The value of the little Babcock Extinguishers, the purchase of which was so denounced by some of our citizens, can no longer be questioned. This is the second conflagration which the ready use of them has prevented.

Odessa Items.

[From our *Odessa* Correspondent.]

The congregation of the M. E. Church were favored with a noble and solid sermon on Sabbath morning by Bishop Scott, from the subject directed by the Evangelic Alliance, and was very interesting as well as instructive. It was followed in the evening by a very able discourse by Rev. J. Bryan pastor in charge.

The young peoples' prayer meetings are increasing in interest nightly, and we hope will be the instrument of doing much good in their department of the work of the church.

At the election for Directors of the New Castle Co. National Bank last week all the old officers were unanimously re-elected.

The election for officers of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Georges and Appoquinimink Hundreds met with the same result, no changes being made. The report of the treasurer shows that the finances of the company are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The Sabbath School connected with the M. E. church will give their annual jubilee on Wednesday week the 28th of January.

Mr. B. F. Lippincott has disposed of his interest in the Odessa Hotel to Mr. Edward Silcox, Jr. of St. Georges.

Another Burglary.

The Store of Messrs. Scowdrick & Eliason, No. 2 Cochran Square, was broken into on Monday night last and a considerable amount of cloth and clothing were stolen. The thieves effected an entrance by boring and breaking a large piece out of the back door, which opens into the hotel yard. The hole made was large enough to allow a man to crawl through. After getting what they, or he, wanted the thieves or thief went out the same way they came in, leaving the door closed and barred. All these burglaries have been committed on stores where there were no clerks sleeping. It is usually the custom in small towns for the clerks to sleep in the stores, and as Mr. Stephens at the time his store was robbed, and Messrs. S. & E. at this time were out of clerks and had no one in the store these scoundrels chose the opportunity to commit the robbery. They take good care to keep clear of those stores where they know there are occupants, lest they get a wholesome dose of lead pills from revolvers.

Some of our merchants have set spring guns, or pistols, so arranged that any attempt hereafter to open doors or windows from the outside may result unpleasantly.

Bank Election.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, on Tuesday last the following gentlemen were elected to serve this year:—Benjamin Gibbs, Henry Clayton, Benjamin T. Biggs, John A. Reynolds, James Culbertson, Jacob B. Cazier, Edward C. Benimore, Martin E. Walker, Joseph Biggs. At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors, after the usual qualification of the members, Henry Clayton, Esq., was unanimously elected President. Mr. Clayton is a young man, but he has always manifested superior business talents and will doubtless make an able and efficient officer.

Considerable interest was manifested in the election and a large vote was polled.

Delaware Railroad.

The 23d Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware Railroad Company was held at their office in Dover, on Thursday January 8th. The reports of the President and Directors and the report of the Treasurer were read and approved. The old board of Directors, with the exception of Edward Bringhurst, Jr. (who was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jesse Sharpe,) were continued. The following are the names of the Directors and officers: Samuel M. Felton, President; Isaac Hinckley, Andrew C. Gray, Joseph Bringhurst, Charles Warner, Edward Bringhurst, Jr. Isaac Jump, Manlove Hayes, Secretary and Treasurer; H. B. Fiddeman, Alexander Johnson, Wm. H. Ross, Albert Curry, and J. Turpin Moore.

Railroad Accident.

At the crossing below Elkton on Monday morning, the North bound train from Baltimore to Philadelphia struck a six-mule team crossing the track, killing three mules and breaking more or less the steps of three or four cars which struck the wrecked wagon. The team belonged to the Marley mills, owned by Geo. W. Childs, of the Phila. *Ledger*. Three of the mules and the driver escaped unhurt.

Childrens' Jubilee

The Jubilee Singers met again last Tuesday evening. The room was so much crowded that it has been deemed advisable hereafter to meet in the body of the church, instead of the lecture room as heretofore.

Rehearsals every Tuesday evening in the M. E. Church. All the children of the town and neighborhood are cordially invited to participate.

[Communicated.]

Supper and Festival.

MR EDITOR:—It was my good fortune to attend on the evening of the first instant a Supper and Festival, gotten up by the ladies of the Mite Society of Bethel and Summit charge, which was held in the lecture room of Bethel M. E. Church. Although the evening was rainy at an early hour there was quite a crowd. In due time supper was commenced. Ah! Mr. Editor, I wish you had been there to have seen the grand display of good things which had been provided by the ladies. It would have done you good, to say nothing of the soothing effect the partaking thereof would have had upon the inner man. Although the multitude was fed and feasted, still the supply was not exhausted. At a late hour it was found there was a large supply still in reserve, it was therefore determined, by the ladies, to continue on the next evening, which was accordingly done. Having faired so sumptuously the previous evening, your humble correspondent concluded to try it again and although my progress was slow (owing to the bad state of the roads) I did arrive there, but not the first—oh! no, the ladies were there as busy as bees, and had such another display that one was ready to exclaim, "surely the best is reserved for the last of the feast." Owing to the very bad traveling the number of persons present was not so great as on the previous evening, still a very respectable number was present, all appearing determined to make the occasion one of pleasure and profit; all having been *fully* satisfied there still was an abundance left. Indeed it reminded one of the miraculous feeding of the multitude on the mount, the supply appearing inexhaustible. The ladies not willing that anything should be lost, called to their aid the incomparable Brooks, who disposed of the remainder in his most happy style to the entire satisfaction of all present. I have not heard the amount of proceeds realized by the ladies, but have no doubt it was considerable. All praise to the ladies. Who will dare say hereafter that the ladies of Bethel and Summit cannot succeed in any good cause which they may undertake?

Jan. 14th, 1874. MANOR.

Minor Topics.

Rev. D. C Ridgeway of Dover, has had a donation party.

Work on the State House is being pushed forward with much energy.

The ladies of the M. E. Church of this town are making arrangements to hold a Fair and Festival for the benefit of that church some time in February.

Chas. and Henry Knight, the two young men who were on the Virginius, have returned home to Harrington. They say they like Delaware a great deal better than they do Cuba.

Town elections are getting to be lively affairs. Lewes had one last Saturday week, and almost as much fuss was made over it as is sometimes made over ours. The old board, however, was re-elected.

The Commissioners of School District No. 94 of this town have engaged the services of the Amateur Minstrel Troupe to give a Concert in the Town Hall in the latter part of this month for the benefit of that school. The recent partial destruction by fire of their school room was a pretty severe blow, and the proceeds of the proposed Concert are to replenish their exhausted treasury.

Card of Thanks.

The Citizens who saved my Office furniture from the fire on Wednesday morning last will please accept my grateful appreciation of their timely assistance and my thanks for their entire preservation of my property.

J. THOMAS BUDD.

Mr. T. H. Rothwell also requests us to return his thanks to the citizens who labored so earnestly to save his property from destruction.

Nobody need set their houses on fire for the purpose, but if such an accident should happen both these gentlemen say they will try and return the favor shown them on Wednesday morning.

Business Changes.

A new firm has been formed under the name of Wm. H. Barr & Co., which has taken the shops of Penington Bros. in this town, and will under the superintendence of Mr. A. R. Penington enter largely into the manufacture of the celebrated Penington Reaper.

A portion of the shops has been leased by the new firm to Gen. Dan. Woodall and Dr. W. N. Hamilton who will engage in the manufacture of the Delaware Phosphate Drill.

Snow.

Snow commenced falling about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening and on Wednesday morning the ground was covered to the depth of some three inches. A number of sleighs made their appearance during the day and the jingling of the bells sound quite wintry after the long spell of moderate weather that we have been enjoying lately. The Sun came out bright and warm about nine o'clock and the way that snow left was a caution.

Installation, K. of P.

At the regular meeting of Damon Lodge No. 12 K. of P. on Friday evening 9th inst., the following officers were installed for the ensuing year:—C. C., J. B. Roberts; V. C., W. W. Wilson; P., C. T. Stratton; M. of E., C. E. Anderson; M. of F. Wm. Z. Gibson; R. of R. S., Wm. H. Cann; Rep. G. L., R. H. Eliason; M. of A., W. W. Cannon; Trustees, J. B. Roberts, J. H. Scowdrick, W. H. Cann; I. G., Thos. White; O. G.

Capt. Barr's Address.

According to announcement Jos. M. Barr, Esq. delivered an address in the Town Hall, on Thursday afternoon, on the subject of the Farmers' Granges and their objects, to a moderately sized and attentive audience. Whether our farmers were sufficiently impressed with the benefits and advantages of Granges to induce them to form one here, remains to be seen.

Notice to Taxpayers.

J. H. Walker, Collector of St. Georges Hd., publishes a notice to delinquent taxpayers, in another column, to-day. The attention of our readers is particularly called to it. The time limited by the Legislature for the payment of taxes is rapidly drawing to a close, and we hope all Democratic voters will see that their taxes are paid this month lest they lose their votes next fall.

The Weather.

The fall of snow on Wednesday night produced a very great change in the state of the weather. Instead of the spring like mildness that we have enjoyed since the beginning of winter, the weather became quite cold, the mercury sinking to 10 degrees above zero on Friday morning.

In Bankruptcy.

John G. Lowber of the Middletown Hotel has been declared a bankrupt. U. S. Marshall Dana visited the hotel on Wednesday evening for the purpose, we understand, of ascertaining the condition of Mr. Lowber's affairs.

The Delmarvia Co.

The advertisement by the Sheriff of the building of the Delmarvia Co., in this town was an unintentional mistake. The parties who hold the claim against the Co. did not intend to push matters to such an extent, as they do not by any means consider it necessary. The affairs of the Co. are in no serious difficulty. They may, at the present time, like everybody else, be a little short of ready funds, but they are in no danger of insolvency.

The Wayside.

This ever welcome little Christian weekly came to us last week, handsome and sprightly as ever, and accompanied by an advertising supplement. The *Wayside* well merits the encouragement and patronage of the public. It is an eight page religious paper, nicely printed on costly tinted paper of excellent quality, and its columns are filled with wholesome, useful and deeply interesting reading. Yet it is furnished to subscribers at the extremely low price of 50 cents a year. We would like to see some of our lady friends get up a club of subscribers to the Wayside for this year. It is worth more than double its price.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL published by Mr. Hersey, of the Commercial is also deserving of the notice and patronage of the public. It is intended as a home paper for circulation among the teachers and pupils of the Sabbath Schools, and is a valuable acquisition to our religious literature.

Maryland Affairs.

Twenty persons were converted at a recent revival meeting at Mallalieu's Mills, Kent Co.

Rev. J. W. Hammersley of the M. E. church at Millington, was the recipient of a donation party recently.

Arrangements are being made by gentlemen interested in Sunday Schools, to hold a Sunday School Institute at Georgetown, Kent Co., some time soon.

The horse which was stolen about two weeks ago from Wm. H Ford of Millington, was taken by a negro boy, who, after he reached Elkton, turned the horse loose.

For the Transcript.

MR. EDITOR:—One day last week, in Middletown, I mentioned to some of my acquaintances that I thought it would be well to revive the Agricultural Society of St Georges and Appoquinimink Hundreds, or get up a new society, to hold yearly fairs at or near Middletown, and I see you made mention in your last paper of some such a proposition. We might include the adjoining hundreds and the districts of Maryland, and include fruit-growing and the exhibition of our best fruits at said fairs. This branch of business has sprung up since our old society ceased to act. The old society did a great deal of good, creating a rivalry for the improvement of lands and fine crops that is felt to this day. The farmers of the State of Delaware are indebted to that old society for the first introduction of a reaper, run by horse power to cut grain on the 4th day of July, 1840, in a field of John P. Cochran's, opposite his house where he now lives. Hussey, with his reaper, cut the first wheat ever cut in this State. It then had shafts, two horses—one in the shafts and one ahead. The society bought the said reaper, and some parts of it, I am told, were in use some few years ago near Port Penn, and I would be in favor of securing, if it could be done, any parts of the old original and keeping it by a new association. We held our fairs of the old association at Odessa, and I saw very fine displays of stock, grain and other products; and now, with a good one-half mile course for the display of fine traveling horses, and the fruit growing added to it, I think it would be well worth the attention of the people.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

Items of General News.

Governor Allen, of Ohio, was inaugurated on Monday at Columbus. He made a brief address, calling attention to the necessity of reducing the taxes and appropriations, which for some years past have increased much beyond the actual and reasonable necessities of the public service.

In the McEnery Legislature, at New Orleans, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted authorizing members to absent themselves "until such time as the Legislature shall not be prevented by Federal authority from proceeding with its legitimate business."

In the Ohio Constitutional Convention, on Saturday last, an article giving women the right of suffrage was reported, for seperate submission to the people. The Convention refused to adjourn over to attend Governor Allen's inauguration at Columbus.

Letters from Colonel C. W. Charlton, General Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry of Tennessee, have been published in Knoxville to show that President Johnson has declared himself "in full accord with the Grange movement."

The Hudson river is open to Albany, with "not a particle of ice visible." It is stated that "not a pound of ice has been cut this winter" on the Hudson "for storing in ice houses."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—Both houses of the Maryland Legislature resumed their sessions on Tuesday. The standing committees were appointed. Leave was granted to introduce a number of bills, and an order was adopted in the Senate ordering the committee on internal improvements to inquire into the existing railroad imbroglio in regard to the through connections and suggest the remedy. A resolution was passed by the House to formally transfer the Taney statue to the State on March 17th, the anniversary of Judge Taney's birth, and to invite Mr. S. Teackle Wallis to deliver an address.

In the State Senate on Wednesday the order of last week in regard to printing was changed so as to refer bids to the committee instead of to the clerk of the Senate. Mr. Earle submitted a joint resolution of protest against the civil rights bill now pending in Congress, which was passed to its first reading. In the House of Delegates the committee on organization reported the officers nominated in caucus, and they were sworn in. Joint committees were appointed by both houses to investigate the Spring Grove Hospital and to visit the House of Refuge and penitentiary.

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.

E. T. EVANS. F. S. COX. ISAAC JONES, Jr.

E. T. Evans & Co.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL, LIME, FLOUR,

FEED, SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and Cumberland bituminous Coals on hand at all times.

Oct 18–tf.

J. B. FOARD. WM. A. COMEGYS.

FOARD & COMEGYS,

Grain Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lime, Fertilizers,

COAL,

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, &c.,

ALSO,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Sole agents for HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.

Also agents for the

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

Which we can sell on terms to suit the tightness of the times.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand, and for sale at the very lowest cash rates.

STANTON MILLS

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

Having opened our new store opposite the National Hotel, we will at all times keep on hand a full supply of the above articles, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. [Aug 30–ly.

LUMBER & HARDWARE.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber and Hardware,

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

MOULDINGS, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, ETC. ETC.

Constantly on hand all kinds of

Building Material.

January 15—tf

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,

WRITING DESKS,

STEREOSCOPES,

CHROMOS,

Brackets of all Kinds,

Picture Frames

OF EVERY STYLE.

FINE LOT OF STATIONERY, &c.

We have this year made a specialty of Holiday Goods of all kinds, which we offer to our patrons at prices to suit the times.

D. L. DUNNING,

NO. 2, TOWN HALL,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Dry Goods and Groceries

To The Public.

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO

CALL AND EXAMINE

THE

LARGEST STOCK

OF

GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO OUR TOWN,

COMPRISING

ALL KINDS

THAT ARE KEPT IN A

First Class Country Store.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS WE WILL MAKE IT TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.

RESPECTFULLY,

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

Oct 25–tf. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Special Notice!

TO THE PEOPLE OF MIDDLETOWN AND VICINITY.

MIDDLETOWN, DEC. 1st, 1873.

ON AND AFTER THE ABOVE DATE, THE ENTIRE STOCK of WINTER GOODS AT J. F. ELIASON'S POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE MUST BE SOLD, REGARDLESS OF PROFIT, AS HE WILL NOT CARRY STOCK OVER FROM ONE SEASON TO ANOTHER. PEOPLE IN NEED OF GOODS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO BUY HERE IMMEDIATELY, AS THE ENORMOUS LARGE STOCK MUST AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

J. F. ELIASON.

Dec. 13–ly.

MARKET HOUSE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public and the citizens of Middletown particularly that he has taken the store-house on North Broad street, Middletown, Del., formerly occupied by David W. Eliason, having bought out his interest, where I will keep always on hand a well-selected stock of choice Groceries, Fruits, and Provisions, as well as a full supply of fresh Vegetables. Also, Fresh and Salt Meat, sliced, at all times. I will also keep an assortment of the

VERY BEST GROCERIES,

at very low prices. My stock will consist of the very best articles that the market can afford, and will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious epicure. I will keep on hand a supply of Sauces of all kinds, viz: Ketchup, Celery, Horse-Radish. Canned Fruits of all kinds at low prices. Call and see and you will be satisfied. All kinds of Produce bought and satisfaction guaranteed. I will also buy all kinds of Poultry at market prices for cash, and it will be to the interest of all to call on me before selling or purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered free of charge.

Oct 11–ly S. S. HOLTEN.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A good Store House & Dwelling, with Stable, &c., on High Street, Odessa, Delaware. Apply to J. THOS. BUDD, Middletown, or WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG, Odessa.

Jan 3–8w*

FOR RENT,

A small Store House in Cecilton, Md., suitable for a Millinery and Variety Store. Has been occupied as such. Apply to MRS. S. N. ALLEN, Cecilton, Md.

Jan 3–2t,

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Great Bargains!

New Fall and Winter Stock

AT CASH PRICES.

Dress Goods of various styles at a discount of 15 per cent. from cash prices. Alpacas, Reps, Delaines, &c. Gentlemen's Wear,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

And Satinets, all-wool and cotton-warp Kerseys from 45 to 90 cents per yard.

Blankets, Comfortables, Coverlids,

Lap Robes, Horse Covers, Home-made Kersey Suits, men's and boys' Overcoats and

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Gum Overcoats,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Gum Boots, Overshoes and Arctics, men's Fur Gloves, Caps and Capes, Ladies' Sable and Ermine Muffs,

CARPETS.

All-wool ingrain Cottage, Stair and Hemp Carpets from 25 to 90 cts. per yard. Oil Cloth Suits, Buck Gauntlets, Gloves, and Mitts.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CARTRIDGES,

Wads, Tubes, Shrews, Rod Heads, Washrods, Ramrods, Flasks, and Shot Pouches.

Buyers will please call and examine our goods as we are determined to sell CHEAP.

S. R. STEPHENS & CO.,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Nov. 29–tf.

To the Public.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

NO CHARGE

FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL,

apr. 9—tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

A GREAT SACRIFICE OF

Dry Goods

At SCOWDRICK & ELIASON'S

IN order to close out our large stock of Summer goods we will offer our entire stock of

DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, COTTON GOODS, LINENS, &c.,

AT COST, FOR CASH.

Having on hand all the latest styles and makes of Dress Goods, both Domestic and Imported, we can offer inducements that cannot be surpassed in any other store. We have in stock a full line of

WHITE GOODS,

Such as

PIQUES, VICTORIA LAWNS, SWISS,

NAINSOOK CAMBRIC,

LINEN LAWNS, LINENS, &c.,

all of which will be sold at *cost* for cash. The above described goods are being closed out to make room for fall trade, and will be sold at

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Those wanting Summer Dress Goods can now secure great bargains. Call, and see for yourselves at

SCOWDRICK & ELIASON'S,

July 12–tf. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED A TRUE FIT. PERFECT FITTING, COMFORT, EASE AND ELEGANCE.

Send for self-measurement circular.

J. P. DOUGHTEN,

may 28–tf 410 Market st. Wilmington, Del.

Miscellaneous.

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